

A form with linear, "somewhat acuminate" leaves, answering to the description of *P. Lighthipei* Small but apparently differing from no. 6130 only in the shape of the leaves.

SCUTELLARIA PARVULA Michx. Northwest of Saluda, no. 6139.

PRUNELLA VULGARIS L., var. HISPIDA Benth. Same locality, no. 6141.

HOUSTONIA LONGIFOLIA Gaertn. Northwest of Batesburg, no. 6135.

HIERACIUM VENOSUM L. Same locality, no. 6136.

Leaves elliptic or obovate, cuneate-based, obtuse or acutish, 4–7 cm. long, the upper surface thinly but evenly hirsute with stiff white or yellowish hairs having dark papillate bases which give a punctulate effect to the leaf when seen from above.

MOSSES OF SOUTHERN BRITISH HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA¹

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THE moss flora of Central America is an exceedingly rich one and still very imperfectly known. It is only by recording the additions from time to time, as they appear, that the groundwork for a comprehensive survey in years to come may gradually be laid.

The species listed below represent two small collections. One by Mr. J. J. White from the vicinity of Punta Gorda, British Honduras which was received through Dr. Carroll W. Dodge from the Missouri Botanical Garden and the other by Dr. J. Bequaert from the Departments of Solola and Chimaltenango, Guatemala, in connection with the Harvard Medical Expedition, which was sent by the Farlow Herbarium.

BRITISH HONDURAS

These collections are all labelled "Punta Gorda, British Honduras" and were collected by Mr. J. J. White in October and November 1932.

FISSIDENS HOOKERIACEUS (C. M.) Par.

FISSIDENS GARBERI Lesq. & James

LEUCOLOMA CRUGERIANUM (C. M.) Jaeg.

OCTOBLEPHARUM ALBIDUM Hedw.

CALYMPERES DONNELLII Aust.

CALYMPERES NICARAGUENSE Ren. & Card.

CALYMPERES LONCHOPHYLLUM Schwaegr.

HYOPHILA TORTULA (Schwaegr.) Hampe

MNIOMALIA VIRIDIS (Mitt.) C. M.

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I have referred this last collection here with very little hesitation. The plants are more slender than those from South America but the agreement in every other detail is complete. No important distinction is suggested by the description of *M. Bernoullii* C. M. and I suspect that they are conspecific.

This must be an exceedingly rare and localized plant in Central America. In the numerous collections from this region that I have studied during recent years this is the first time the species has appeared.

PIREELLA CYMBIFOLIA (Sull.) Card.

METEORIOPSIS REMOTIFOLIA (Hornsch.) Broth.

NECKEROPSIS UNDULATA (Palis.) Broth.

NECKEROPSIS DISTICHA (Hedw.) Flsh.

PILOTRICHUM CRYPHEOIDES Schp.

These plants appear to be inseparable from the last species which has previously been known only from Guadeloupe. They agree in every essential particular with a specimen in my herbarium named by Bescherelle, Duss No. 945. It is a rather curious coincidence that both this species and *P. spiculiferum* should share the marked costal structure which distinguishes them from most of their congeners.

VESICULARIA AMPHIBOLA (Spruce) Broth.

GUATEMALA

Dr. Bequaert advises me that all his mosses came from two localities in the temperate forests, as follows:

MOCÁ, a finca (or coffee plantation) reached from the R. R. station Guatalon (also the P. O.), Dept. of Solola. Altitude 3000 ft.

SA. EMILIA, a small finca depending from the plantation Pacayal, near the P. O. Pochuta, Dept. of Chimaltenango. Altitude 3200 ft.

From an accompanying sketch map these localities are shown to be about ten miles south of Lake Atitlan.

BREUTELIA JAMAICENSIS (Mitt.) Jaeg. On shaded soil, Sa. Emilia, Feb., 1931.

RHODOBRYUM BEYRICHIANUM (Hornsch.) Par. On rock in densely wooded, humid gorge, Mocá, April, 1931.

PILOTRICHELLA PULCHELLA Schp. On tree trunk, Mocá, April, 1931.

PAPILLARIA DEPPEI (Hornsch.) Jaeg. On tree, Sa. Emilia, February, 1931.

NECKEROPSIS UNDULATA (Palis.) Broth. Mocá, April, 1931.

POROTRICHUM COBANENSE C. M. Mocá, April, 1931.

PILOTRICHUM spiculiferum Bartr. sp. nov. FIG. 1. Caulis secundarius ad 7 cm. altus, bipinnatus. Folia caulis secundarii late ovata, acuta, concava, 1.1 mm. longa, 0.6 mm. lata; marginibus toto ambitu denticulata, inferne revolutis; costis attenuatis, ad medium evanidis, dorso laevis; cellulis firmis, papillosis, 5 μ latis, 10–15 μ longis. Folia perichaetialia 2.2 mm. longa, capsula vix exserta, ovalis, fusca, calyptra pilosa. Caetera ignota.

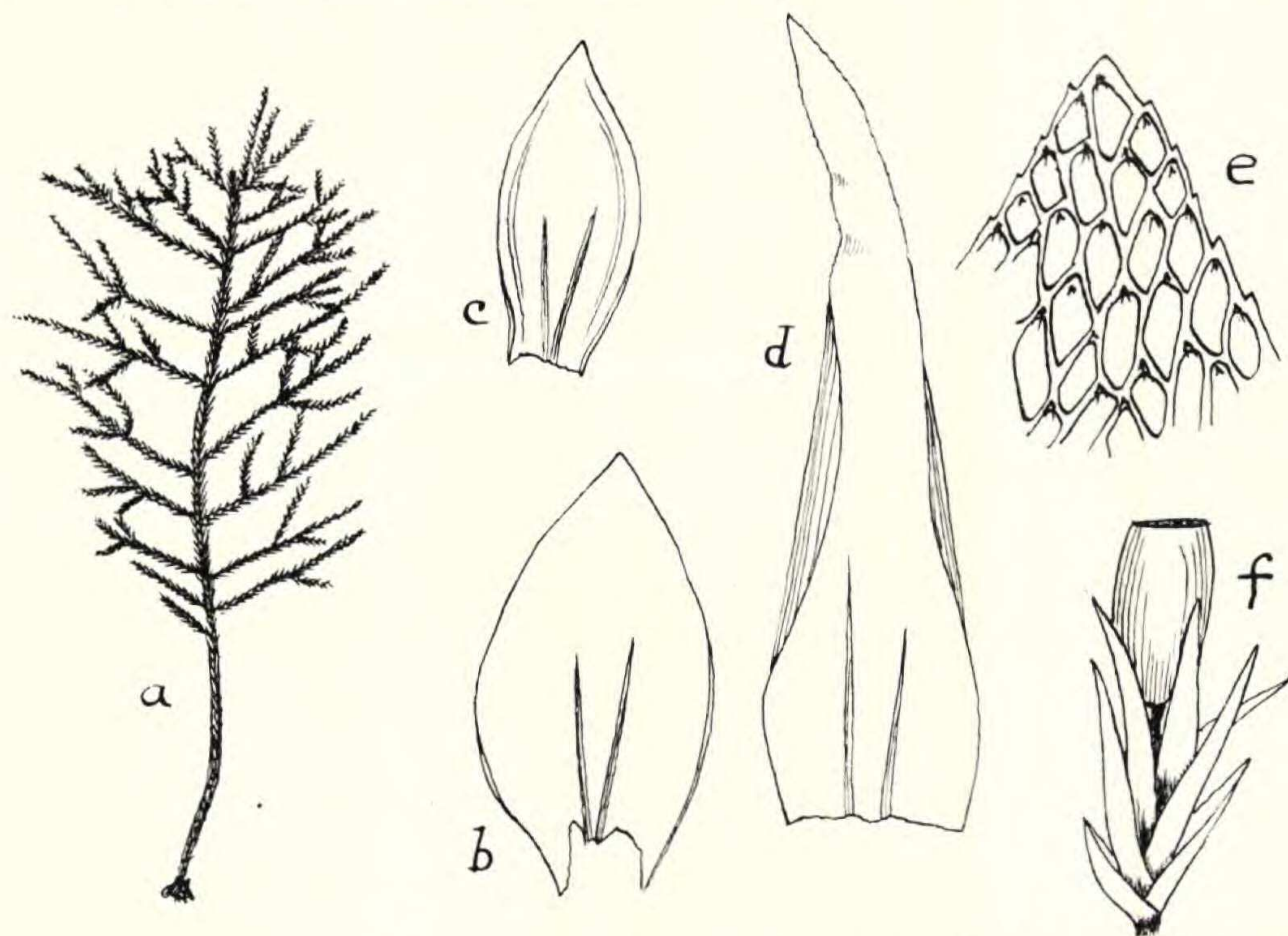


Fig. 1. *PILOTRICHUM SPICULIFERUM*, n. sp. *a*, plant, $\times 1$; *b*, stem leaf, $\times 27$; *c*, branch leaf, $\times 27$; *d*, perichaetial leaf, $\times 27$; *e*, apex of branch leaf, $\times 400$; *f*, capsule and perichaetial leaves, $\times 10$.

Dioicous. Male plants resembling the sporophyte bearing plants; flowers numerous along the upper part of the stem and the upper branches. Rather slender plants, dull brownish green. Secondary stems up to 7 cm. long, bipinnately branched, the branches rigid and blunt at the tips; stem leaves broadly ovate, acute, slightly concave, decurrent, 1.1 mm. long by 0.6 mm. wide; margins narrowly revolute below, erect above, denticulate all around; costae slightly divergent, attenuate, ending a little more than half way up, usually entirely smooth on the back and vanishing in the lamina but sometimes projecting in a very minute prickle; leaf cells about 5 μ wide by 2–3 times as long, linear-rhomboidal, with firm but scarcely incrassate walls, papillose on both sides over the upper end of the lumen with short, sharp spicule-like papillae; branch leaves slightly smaller, more deeply concave. Inner perichaetial leaves longer and narrower than the stem leaves, up to 2.2 mm. long, costae short and weak, cells

sharply papillose; seta short, 1.5–2 mm. long, erect or slightly curved; capsule ovoid, 1.5 mm. long, slightly exserted, the tips of the perichaetial leaves reaching about half way up the urn; calyptra sparsely pilose (capsules all too old or very immature); spores papillose, 18–20 μ in diameter.

TYPE: on tree trunk, Mocá, Dept. of Solola, Guatemala, April, 1931, *J. Bequaert* No. 68.

Resembling *P. cryphaeoides* Schp. but more slender and bipinately branched. The costae are also consistently shorter, the leaf cells more sharply and densely papillose and the capsules barely exserted above the tips of the perichaetial leaves.

The smooth, attenuate costae ending in the lamina and not or scarcely tipped with a spine or tooth on the back is a peculiar character in this genus that is shared by only two other species with which I am familiar, namely: *P. cryphaeoides* Schp. and *P. mexicanum* Ther. The frondose habit as well as the larger, sharply papillose leaf cells and the minutely denticulate, rather than sharply serrulate, upper margins will at once separate it from *P. mexicanum*.

MICROTHAMNIUM LAXULUM Bartr. Mocá, on tree trunk, April, 1931.

Closely resembling the original collection from Costa Rica in habit and detail.

POLYTRICHUM ANTILLARUM Rich.

BUSHKILL, PENNSYLVANIA.

ANYCHIA CANADENSIS IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.—For the past three or four years I have been interested in a colony of what I supposed might prove to be some member of the *Caryophyllaceae*, less than two dozen specimens by the side of a dirt road on the Holyoke Range in South Hadley, Massachusetts. Flowering specimens secured in 1933 were shown to Dr. Anderson of the Arnold Arboretum, who identified them as *Anychia canadensis* (L.) BSP.

So far as I can learn, this species has not been reported from Hampshire County. It has been collected nearby, however, in Franklin (Mt. Toby) and Hampden Counties. As far as my observation showed, the plant seemed to be restricted, in the locality found, to a narrow strip of tuffaceous earth, called Granby tuff (pH. 5.84) 1600 feet wide, extending lengthwise on the south side of the Holyoke Range. A few other isolated specimens have also been found near the Connecticut River on the southwestern edge of the Range; and here